

The Latest Novelty in Ladies' Coats.



THE "LONGCHAMPS."

THE "FRANCOIS."

The above represent two entirely novel coats, and one of these delightful fashions which are just now the rage in Paris, and which (with the two coats) are among the latest novelties. The "Longchamps" is an exceedingly smart coat, made in black mirror moire, the fronts turned back with Lyons velvet, and cuffs of the same, both being edged with fine-cut jet. The sleeves are entirely novel in design, and wonderfully effective, lined with rich black diagonal silk. The white moire vest is supplied separately if required. The "Francois" is a useful tailor-made coat, in black cheviot cloth, cut in the smartest fashion possible, with a fitting back, and very full skirts. The coat is edged all round with military braid, and worn with a smart Tait cravat.

Fashion in Hair Dressing.

There have not been for years so many charming ways of arranging feminine locks as to-day. With a skillful maid even a homely woman who has a reasonably good complexion can be made to look almost handsome, so exquisitely and picturesquely is it possible to dress the hair. With the modern methods every strand of hair is made available and made the most of; and it is doubtful if any quantity of false additions will be worn for many a year to come. Art has really invaded, in these days, the dressmaker's rooms and the hairdresser's shop, and a woman's natural defects and beauties are studied with a view to remedying or developing them. If her forehead is too high and round, curly locks are allowed to fall over it and soften the outlines; if the head is too high and round on the crown for symmetry, the hair is dressed low to give balance and grace to its shape. There is really no profile, there is no expression which has not its ap-

A Boy That Weighs 282 Pounds.

Westville, Mo., has a curiosity in the shape of a boy twelve years old,



AGE, 12 YEARS; WEIGHT, 282 POUNDS.

who is five feet seven inches in height, and weighs 282 pounds.

The boy's name is Johnny Wade, and he is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Wade. Mr. and Mrs. Wade have a family of seven children, five boys and two girls, but with the exception of Johnny none are above the average in height or weight.

A peculiar theory is advanced to account for Johnny Wade's enormous size. It is said that from the time he was able to walk it has been his habit to follow his father, who is a butcher, to the slaughter pen and there to drink quantities of the blood of heaves just slaughtered. It is believed that this practice is what gave him his phenomenal growth. His relatives on both sides are small people, or below the average in size and weight.

When Johnny feels like working he busies himself helping his father in the butcher shop. He is still growing.

Found Diamonds in a Bale of Eggs.

Miss Bridget O'Neil is a pretty girl who sorts eggs at the Knowledge Brothers' paper mill in this city. The other day she found two rings, which she put in her pocket and went on about her work. Thinking that they might be valuable, she told a male employee of the mill, and he took them to a jewelry store. The jeweler said one was a diamond of fifteen, diamonds and valued at \$150, and the other contained one diamond, a garnet and a turquoise. No person has yet claimed the rings. —*Chicago Herald.*

Draw the Line at That.



Mr. Montgomery: "No, my child, I don't want you to marry a fella." Mrs. Montgomery: "What fella?" Mr. Montgomery: "The fella that you married." —*Chicago Herald.*

FARM GARDEN

SPRING REPAIRS.

It pays to look the farm over before the hurry of spring work comes on, and find out what ought to be done to keep everything about it in good condition. If time is taken by the forelock in this matter, a great deal of the hurry and worry of spring work, as usually experienced on the farm, can be avoided, and the money jobs necessary to keeping things about the place in good shape can be done more satisfactorily, because more leisurely — *American Agriculturist.*

POTATO COMFORT FOR PLANTS.

The soil used for potting is made of one part of clean leaf mold or decayed sods or rich garden soil free from weed seeds, one part of clean sand from a stream, and one part of the thoroughly-decayed cow manure. For bright flowering plants some powdered charcoal is often added, this giving great brilliancy to the bloom. A good liquid manure for house plants is made by dissolving one pound of nitrate of soda, two pounds of good superphosphate of lime, and two pounds of fresh wood ashes in a barrel of rain water. — *New York Times.*

TO KEEP HOUSE HEALTHY.

Cleanly surroundings, pure, clean, good food of the proper kinds for building the growing frame work, either growing or for fattening when fattening off is so essential to the health of boys as to any other animal, says Colman's Rural World, and to reverse these is to induce frailty, weakness, loss of appetite, and, sooner or later, disease. It may be in individual cases only, or it may attack and decimate the whole herd and bring ruin and disaster to the owner. Filthy pens, filthy fed with food, filthy, rotten, and decayed food, sour swill, the dead carcasses of diseased animals, the droppings of diseased animals, etc., etc., and a like line of feeding and keeping are all conducive to unthrifty and disease, just as surely as that dry wood will burn when heaped upon a big fire, and we do well to recognize this fact and act upon it. Hogs as raised and fed for market nowadays are the most kind of bothhouse plants anyhow. They are crowded, and crammed, and made glutinous from their earliest feeding days and unless great care is taken very early to keep them clean, excited, overworked, and fit receptacles for floating microbes or other animal-cul in the air, the grass, or on their food.

MAKING AND MENDING FENCES.

Building and maintaining the fences on the farm is an item of considerable expense. It will be found advisable to plan the farm so as to lessen the quantity of necessary fencing as much as possible. In many cases the greater part of the cultivated land can be put into one field and in this way a considerable saving be made.

What fences are necessary should be good ones. A fence is intended either to keep stock out or in, and if it fails of this purpose it is an expense without benefit.

In the spring go carefully over the fences and see that they are in good repair, as that is certainly not good economy to risk a crop where there is a chance of stock breaking into it. One of the best times for driving posts is in the spring when the frost is all out of the ground and the soil is soft. If the posts are well sharpened they can be set more rapidly in this way than in any other. At the season there is always more or less time when the ground is too wet to work, and the fences can be overhauled without interfering with the other farm work.

Wire fencing is so cheap and so convenient that it has largely taken the place of other kinds. One decided advantage with it is durability, while a good barbed-wire fence will retain shape that no other kind of fence will.

One of the best fences, especially when small hogs are to be restrained, is made with wire netting eighteen to twenty-four inches high at the bottom and three or four strands of barbed-wire along the top.

By using four-point hog wire at the bottom, making the first three or four strands of this kind, and the rest of two-point cattle wire, a hog-proof fence can be made entirely of barbed wire. When this is done it will nearly always be best to set the posts eight feet apart, making one in each corner. One important item in a good, all-wire fence is to have good, stout and posts, and to set them deep in the ground and see that they are well braced.

A very good fence of six strands wire can be made by using four or five strands of putting in as straight stay posts further than every four feet. Two strands of the bottom and three or four strands of barbed wire above them make one of the best kinds of fence that can be built. At ground prices it is doubtful if it is good economy to make an all-wire fence, the lower end of the line goes on hard wood, and a better chance and

more lasting fence can be made by using wire. One great advantage of a wire fence is that it takes up much less room and is much easier kept clean. — *St. Louis Republic.*

POTATO RAISING MADE EASY.

In deciding upon a specialty, location must be considered, thinks C. E. Chapman, of New York. The largest part of the potato crop must be grown within a few miles of a shipping station, as the bulk makes the most cost for hauling long distances. Thirty bushels at twenty cents per bushel, where but one load can be drawn per day, little more than pays the cost of hauling. Do not be handicapped from the start in planting ground unsuited, or ill prepared.

Potatoes require mellow soil; depth and looseness are more necessary than richness. The poor hemlock, yellow land of Tioga County, New York, yields the finest potatoes brought to the New York market. With me phosphates have proved valueless; horse manure spread on clover and a year previous to planting is the best preparation. The land is plowed in the fall, twice dragged in the spring, with a spring tooth harrow. The drills are marked out three feet apart with a two-horse reversible plow, letting the plow run as deep as when the land was first plowed, turning all furrows down hill, which forms a bank on the lower side. Where land is steep the soil cannot be worked up to the hill from the lower side. The other way is marked with a narrow-toothed marker, which drags some fine earth back into the furrow, which makes a perfect seed bed.

The cut seed is dropped and stepped on by boys. With the same plow and one horse walking in the trench, the seed is covered, throwing the soil the same way as before, not back. The tubers are covered six to eight inches deep and the ground is two-thirds re-plowed. The potatoes will be a long time in coming up, will escape the first crop of bugs, will withstand drought, can be harvested several times, and, best of all, will be strong, rank growers, soon shading the ground with their foliage. I have never yet found a new tuber below the place planted, nor above that point on the stalk which the first crop leaves. No matter how much soil was piled around it afterwards. Therefore it is best to plan so as to have a long bearing stem, with tubers attached far enough from each other to expand fully, instead of a hat full of the size of hens' eggs attached to two inches of stalk.

From the time the potatoes are planted until they break through the ground, they are dragged several times with a heavy two-horse spring drag, drawn in the same direction they were covered, but not across the furrows. This levels down the two furrows partially, and forms a rounded hill, completely mellowing the soil in the hill, kills all weeds, can be done by a boy at a very small expense, as compared with cost of cultivating, and is infinitely better in the quality of work done. By this process no hoe ever goes into the field, nor any subsoiled potatoes come out. The first crop is no more; some of the roots are twenty inches long before any tubers have set. The after cultivation is very shallow to keep the ground from crusting over after rains, and to keep the soil soft and mellow, so as to serve as a mulch in times of drought.

Select some large yielding, medium late, disease resisting, long white potatoes, and the battle is half won. Round potatoes are not favorites in the market, and sell to waste. Do not let your seed sprout. In a trial row I set the seed early last season, placed it in crates and covered it with sand, which kept it cool; when planted the tubers were swollen full, but not enough to break off. Time treated, it gave the largest yield of any of my trial rows. My rule is to seed according to the quality of the land. The poorer the land the farther apart the hills, and the less seed. — *American Agriculturist.*

FAIR AND GARDEN NOTES.

A hen should lay about twelve dozen eggs a year.

Land that cannot be profitably cultivated may often be planted with trees to advantage.

Between hay and grain is a precarious period for the cows. They will bear attention.

In the growing of large strawberries a rich soil thoroughly prepared is so important factor.

Good drainage should always be provided before the planting is done, rather than afterward.

Calves are less than sheep in character of cattle maturity they should not be used for breeding purposes.

A weak, delicate horse is poor property. Breed for vigorous action. Breed sound horses to sound stallions.

In building your poultry house don't put too much glass in it. One-third of the south front is sufficient.

The best time to prune the plums is in the spring, before the last heavy frost and the breaking of the buds.

HOUSEKEEPING IN CHINA.

CHINESE SERVANTS, MAIDS AND FEMALE AND HOW THEY WORK.

Their Ways are Peculiar, But, After All, They Make Ideal Servants—One Woman's Experience.

HOUSEKEEPING in China, for rather in Hong Kong, differs materially from housekeeping in Japan. A multiplicity of servants must be employed in the one as in the other country, but the great difference consists in the fact that in Hong Kong nothing can be bought for the house save through the compradore. A compradore, generally speaking, in places of business is the cashier, in this case he is the middleman, and it is useless to rebel against his rule, nothing can be done without him.

"Master" himself occasionally grows weary of the compradore's yoke, and declares he will market for himself; it would be worse than useless for the mistress to do so, for the Compradore have no sort of respect for their own or other women folk, says the Pall Mall Gazette.

To market "master" goes; he finds the shops full of meats and vegetables, but not a penny worth can he buy. No amount of expostulation avails him; a thousand and one points but dispassionate excuses are given him why the goods cannot be sold, and he is performed to have recourse to the compradore again. One compradore usually serves several families, and as a rule serves them well.

The "boy" is at the head of the servants, as in Japan, and is paid about the same wage—\$10 per month. In most households he hires the remainder of the servants. After he has seen the cook, the house maid, and one or two small boys, "larn padigins" who serve as apprentices, without pay; then there is a scullion in the kitchen and the market coolie—if the family live at the Park.

Usually an amah is kept who waits upon the mistress and does the household mending, her pay averages from ten to twelve dollars. If there are children one or more nurses are employed, according to the number. At least four chair coolies are kept, as from six to seven dollars a month; if the household is a large one, and off the line of the town, a double number must be employed.

Some ladies keep a Chinese tailor the year round, instead of an amah. He costs no more, and he can make dresses and many of the linen and cotton clothes of the men folk, which is a great advantage in that climate, where so many Chinese are necessary. Some families who are very particular keep a "waitman," others send one of the linen out of the house to be done; this costs but little compared to London or New York prices. The ordinary laundry work done in Hong Kong is very poor; shirts and collars are usually very shabby, and some things are badly done compared with the work of the Chinese out of China.

Chinese servants are peculiar, and one must spend some time in learning their ways and habits, for they imitate many things without trouble, and, as a rule, do exactly as they are told; still they will persist in doing some things in their own way. They can never be persuaded to do a thing which they do not wish to; they will always take refuge in the laconic answer, "no ah-ye," which means they do not understand; and, having once said they do not understand, nothing will ever make them do it.

As in all Eastern countries, the lines of caste are strongly drawn, and the European women—all white women are called Europeans—who take one of her servants to perform a bit of work not belonging to him, soon discovers this fact. This is the only way to get a refusal as unobtrusive as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

An amah will refuse to carry even a small parcel for a dock, and her place rather than do it. The chair coolies will carry "chips" and parcels, but it is beneath the dignity of a boy or an amah to do so.

A new set of Chinese have no respect for women in general, and no unmitigated contempt for any one in particular who chooses to wait upon herself. They much more admire a woman who lies on the veranda all day reading novels and occasionally sells, they bring on my husband, etc." or, "the just one, my husband, then they have one who does these things for herself.

A boy who has lived in a bachelor's house desires very much to go to live where the household is controlled by a woman, and in many cases an old-fashioned married woman takes her back if the master looks on her with a frown. They cannot stand to be looked after in the careful way which so many women think necessary, and it is my opinion that they will take advantage of a woman twice as often as of a man.

"I think I understand you," said Ruggs, "why they speak of Miss Wade's new Paris-made gown as a 'revelation.' It looks almost as if it were made of nothing." — *Chicago Tribune.*

The "box of tricks" opens regularly at a clock, noon or seven.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR

Marlinton, Friday, Sept. 7, 1894

Official Paper of Pocahontas County.

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year \$1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,
JOHN D. ALDERSON,
Of Nicholas County.

For State Senate,
JOSEPH D. LOGAN,
Of Monroe County.

For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.

For County Commissioner.

For County Superintendent of Free Schools.

D. L. BARLOW,
Of Edray.

Ex-Speaker Reed will appear in Wm. L. Wilson's district to stump against him. Wm. L. is still running however.

COUNTY and district conventions have been held daily throughout the State, and the Democratic papers have with one accord felt it their duty to urge the party to stand solidly by the nominees. By Pocahontas Democrats this would be considered an insult; a presumption not to be borne. It is distinctly understood that we are Democrats, sink or swim, live or die, and that we support the nominees, for ever and ever, world without end, amen.

Look at the Tariff Bill passed by Congress, and you will see one great thing that Congress has done; it has gone over the list of all possible and impossible importations and made such an improvement on the McKinley Bill in the direction of free trade that you wonder that anyone has ever been unjust enough to ask, "what has Congress done?" The income tax is an importation from governments of greater age and possibly of more perfect governments than ours, and it is to be hoped that we will have sense enough to make it a great success. If we are run by money power we shall see it fail. Let us pray, then, that the income tax and the tax on corporations may triumph, as proofs conclusive that we, the people, have still the upper hand.

A FRIEND called the attention of the writer to the fact that the following verses express the same thought.

Jon 3:16. I THANATOPHOS.
"Then said I: 'Then shall he begin at rest with down with perikings and come hark of the in-siders of the last world. With earth.'"
Kings the power-ful of the earth."

Another acquaintance was sitting in this office the day the news was received that the President had refused to sign the Senate bill. He departed immediately that Cleveland had intervened from Tom Mowen when he read the following clause without question marks:—
"those who have marked the place as where the deadly blight of sin, has blighted the counsels of the house in their hour of night."
The original clause.

"Oh for a tongue to utter the story
Which trembles like a deathly light,
Which comes from the counsels of the house
And haunts them in their hour of night."

It is probably the highest test of literary training to be able to recognize an old friend with a new face.

Centrebands.

Now from my feelings let me loose the reins,
And let my mind work like a tumble-bug;
And the result will be an awful strain,
And put the court house question in a jam.

Not a solitary dog gone do I give
As where the county records shall be kept,
Nor where the peaky lawyers hev to live—
I allas stay away and save my "rep."
End ex to them dot-rotted little towns,
They call 'em Marlinton and Huntersville.

They aint emounted yet to coffee grounds,
And, by the great horned spoon! they never will!

The proposition I am here to make
Will make them two towns most all-fired mad.

They'll jine together quick end then they'll take
Injunction out, if eny can be had.

We'll build a court-house, that is what we will,
End when we get that self-same building done,

We'll change the county-seat to "Marlerville,"
Et that won't do, we'll call her "Huntington."

REV. J. B. BITTICKER on his return from a visit to his friends in Monroe, preached in Marlinton Thursday night, August 30th.

The discourse was based on John 18:37, and John 12:26-27. It was well prepared, abounded in sound doctrine, and deserves more than a passing notice. Three ways Christ could have pursued in setting up his Kingdom—by force of arms; by right of constitutional provision; or by demonstrating the truth of certain philosophic principles. But Christ relied upon witnessing for the truth, even unto death, that God in Christ is reconciling the world unto Himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them that trust in Christ.

It has been said that scientists inquire whence we are, theologians inquire whether we are going, but neither of these inquiries are so important as the reflection, we are here in the world, and what is the best way to live to make the most of life, so as not to make a failure of life.

Hence the importance of having a purpose and devoting life to the attainment of that purpose, even at the expense of suffering, even unto death if need be. No higher purpose can claim attention than the salvation of the soul. Christ taught that one would be by no means profited were the world gained and the soul lost.

The check of the President was sublime. In his refusing to sign the Bill he showed the spleen of the dyspeptic or the vengeful action of a stubborn stupid man. Seemingly he has lost the last chance to bring about harmony in his party, and he would have been more of the man he is supposed to be had he vetoed the Bill. During the ten days it lay awaiting his signature, millions were made by the trust companies by importing raw sugar and removing whiskey from the ware houses.

Teachers' Examination.

SUMMER ONE CERTIFICATES.

George D. McKelvey, 81; John L. Wade, 80; Mrs. Laura L. Harrell, 80; Maria M. Brown, 80; Susan Patterson, 80; Susan Spencer, 80.

SUMMER TWO.

Emma Burton, 80; Florence Hively, 80; Verdie Clark, 80; J. R. Kinsman, 80; Mrs. Mabel Ligon, 80; Emma Burton, 80; Maud Baker, 80; Myra M. Harrell, 80; J. R. Kinsman, 80; Maggie Moore, 80; Charles Spencer, 80; Frank Harrell, 80; E. E. Vaughan, 80; L. M. McCarty, 80; J. E. Walton, 80; Susan Burton, 80; J. E. Puck, 80; L. J. Marshall, 80; Lewis A. Taylor, 80; J. L. Brown, 80.

SUMMER THREE.

Lena M. Kinsman, 80; George Burton, 80; Maud Baker, 80.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Order of publication.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,

COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, to-wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the circuit court of said county, on Monday, the 3rd day of September, 1894.

Levi Gay and J. P. Hawkins, Plaintiffs,

J. B. Lockridge, Amos Barlow, Henry Barlow, O. P. Sydenstricker, Emma N. Warwick, First National Bank of Buena Vista, Bank of Roncoveite, J. C. Loney, Sr., J. C. Loney, Jr., and J. H. Doyle, partners trading under the firm name of Loney & Doyle, Wm. Gibson, John Warrick, W. T. Price and J. C. Price, Committee of James Price, Sr., John Andrew Cleek, Bank of Lewisburg, Hugh Dever, J. M. Hardy and Hardy, partners trading under the firm name of J. M. Hardy & Son, First National Bank of Buena Vista, Virginia, John A. McNeel, and J. C. Arbogast, Sheriff of Pocahontas county, and as such Administrators of Hugh Adams deceased, Defendants.

The object of this suit is to enforce against the land of the defendant, J. B. Lockridge, the liens of the plaintiffs and defendant creditors of said J. B. Lockridge. And it appearing by affidavit filed, that the defendants, First National Bank of Buena Vista, J. M. Hardy and Hardy, First National Bank of Buena Vista, Virginia, and John A. McNeel are non-residents of the State of West Virginia, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness: J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the said court, this 3rd day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk
W. A. DEXTER, Solicitor. \$t 40

Order of publication.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,

COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, to-wit:

At rules held in the clerk's office of the circuit court of said county, on Monday, the third day of September, 1894.

Urbis Hevener, Plaintiff,

vs.

H. A. Yeager, B. M. Yeager, R. S. Turk, A. F. Mathews, H. M. McAllister, J. R. England, B. M. Yeager, Trustee, Eula J. Cunningham, Walter H. Yeager, W. E. Yeager, Maud S. Yeager, Paris D. Yeager, and Sallie Yeager, De'ts.

The object of this suit is to have the plaintiff substitute to the rights of the defendant, A. F. Mathews, in the judgment obtained by said Mathews against H. A. Yeager and plaintiff as his security, in the circuit court of Greenbrier county for \$801.69 and \$161.81 costs at the November term of said court, 1893, and to have the deed of trust given by said H. A. Yeager to B. M. Yeager, trustee to secure said Mathews debt, enforced for plaintiffs benefit, and to subject to sale the interest of said H. A. Yeager in the estate of John B. Yeager died seized. And it appearing by affidavit filed that R. S. Turk, J. R. England, Wm. McAllister, and Walter H. Yeager are non-residents of the State, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness: J. H. Patterson, clerk of said circuit court, this 3rd day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk
J. W. ARBOSTACK, Solicitor. \$t 40

EVERY PERSON

Looks to his own interest, and how to make hard times easy. The way to do this is to go to

A. D. BARLOW'S

Wholesale and Retail Store at BEVERLY, W. VA.

where he is selling sugar at cost and carrying. Note the following prices:

XX. ————— in 50 lbs.
Double Patent (family) 3.00
Double Patent Extra 3.50
One Double Patent 3.50
White Goods 1st Best pure cotton 2.50
White Goods 2nd Best pure cotton 2.00
White Goods 3rd Best pure cotton 1.50
White Goods 4th Best pure cotton 1.00
White Goods 5th Best pure cotton .75
White Goods 6th Best pure cotton .50

De O. J. Campbell will be at Marlinton on the 17th to receive four days at Huntersville on the 22nd to receive four days.

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Re-location of County-seat.

A COURT CASE continued and held for the county of Pocahontas at the court house thereon, on Wednesday, the 11th day of July, 1894.

This day A. B. McComb and 594 others, citizens of this county presented their twenty several petitions in writing to the court, signed by John M. Barnett, S. C. Pritchard, J. C. Arbogast, Wm. H. Dilley, Josiah Dilley, J. W. Baxter and J. J. Noonan, creditors of this county before Sam'l S. Scott, Jr., a Notary Public of this county and duly certified by him that said petitioners are as such, affiant verily believes legal voters of this county. Which said petitions together with said affidavits and certificates thereof are now here filed at this regular session of this court and the said petitioners being in the same language and figures are as follows: "To the County Court of Pocahontas county West Virginia: Your petitioners whose names are here signed respectfully represent unto your honorable body that they are legal voters of Pocahontas county in said State of West Virginia and that they desire the relocation and removal of the county seat to said Pocahontas county from the town of Marlinton, its present location, to the town of Huntersville where the old court-house stands, and upon the lot in the said town of Huntersville known as the Court-House Lot. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that a vote may be taken upon the question of the relocation and removal of the county seat to the town of Huntersville, the place above indicated at the next general election to be held in said county of Pocahontas—and your petitioners will ever be ready, etc."

And it appearing to the court from an inspection of said petitions, that they are signed by an aggregate of 593 legal voters of this county, and that said petitioners ask the removal and relocation of the said county seat at the same place, and that said 593 legal voters and citizens of this county constitute more than two-fifths of all the legal voters of this county, which is estimated by allowing one vote for every six persons in this county, as shown by the last census provided the entry of this order, (and there being a general election held in this county in and during the present year,) said petitioners ask that the question of the removal and re-location of said county seat to the place referred to in said petitions, to-wit: To the town of Huntersville on the lot belonging to the county of Pocahontas, known as the Court-House Lot, adjoining the lands of J. C. Loney, Sr., Wm. H. Grose and others, and being the same land conveyed to Abram McComb, John Baxter, John Jordan, Jacob Warwick and Jas. Talmann, Justices, for the benefit of Pocahontas county for the purpose of a court house by deeds bearing date of 18th of 18 and 19th of 18 respectively, by John Bradshaw, wife and Bernard L. Deane and No. 1, at pages 11 and 19, respectively, and being the same lot upon which the old court house now stands, and it appearing to the court that the petitioners in said petitions recite fully ask and desire that the county seat of this county be removed from Marlinton to said county and re-located on the lot above described in the town of Huntersville, Pocahontas county, West Virginia.

On consideration whereof, it is ordered that said question of removal and relocation be submitted to the voters of this county and voted on at the next general election to be held in said county, to-wit, on the 1st day of November, 1894, and it is further ordered that the clerk of this court make off and certify and cause to be posted as required by law, copy of this order for each of the respective voting precincts of this county; that he cause said order to be duly published, and furnish the said clerk of this court with this county with a duly certified copy of this order. And the ballots used given and voted at such election, shall have written thereon, "Relocation of County Seat." For relocation at Huntersville, and against Relocation of county seat.

A Copy Taken:
R. L. BROWN, Clerk.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,

COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, to-wit:

At rules held in the clerk's office of the circuit court of said county, on Monday, September 2d, 1894.

W. W. Winston, James P. Hand, and Edward S. Dolph, executors of Edward Leight, deceased, Plaintiffs,

vs.

John T. McGraw, Henry B. Craig, Ed M. Upson, John M. Buckley, and Alfred Ames Howland, Defendants.

Object of suit is to subject to sale lot No. 11, of the Richard Smith survey of 32194 acres, upon a reserved lien for purchase money due plaintiffs, located in section 16, T. 36 N., R. 10 E., 11th Range, 11th April, 1880, and the general relief, and it appearing by affidavit filed that Henry B. Craig, Ed M. Upson, John M. Buckley, and Alfred Ames Howland are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Witness: J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk of said circuit court, this 2nd day of September, 1894.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk
J. W. ARBOSTACK, Solicitor. \$t 40

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HILLSBORO

MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

J. E. Wamsley, A. M.
(Late Asst. Prof. of Greek and English in Randolph Macon College.)
Principal.

MISS VERDIE SYDENSTRICKER,
(Graduate I. F. L.)
Assistant.

MISS MARY MCNEEL,
Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Prepares for Leading Colleges and the University.

Full course in Higher Mathematics and English, Ancient and Modern Languages, with Public School Branches.

GRADED COURSES AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department
First and Second Reader Grades.
Tuition \$1.50 per month.

Second Department.
Third and Fourth Reader, Arithmetic, History, and Geography.
Tuition \$2.25 per month.

Intermediate Department.
Fifth and Sixth Reader, Ordinary School Branches Completed.
Tuition \$2.75 per month.

Academic Department.
Higher English and Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, and German, Nat. Science and Moral Philosophy.
Tuition \$3.25 per month.

Music \$3.00 per month.

Special rates will be made to students desiring courses in Hebrew and Anglo Saxon.

First half session opens Sept. 16 '94. Second half session opens Jan. 15 '95. Session closes June 17 '95. For Particulars apply to the Principal, Academy, W. Va.

Commissioner's notice.
OFFICE OF L. M. McCLENTIC, COMMISSIONER, MARLINTON, W. VA.
August 26th, 1894.

A. W. Rider's Administrator vs. John Rider and others.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the above styled cause that pursuant to dec. con. entered therein by the circuit court of Pocahontas county, on the 18th day of October, 1893, and on the 21st day June, 1894, I will at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the 24th day of September, 1894, proceed to take, state and report the following accounts, to-wit:

1st. A further settlement of the accounts of J. C. Arbogast administrator, of A. W. Rider, decd.

2nd. An account the fund in this cause, real and personal, and after providing for the payment of the debts and cost, to distribute the same among the legatees in the will of Alex. W. Rider, as declared and fixed in said decrees.

L. M. McCLENTIC, Commissioner.

NOTICE!

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of E. I. Holt, of Academy, West Virginia, will call and settle at once or their accounts will be put for collection.

N. J. BROWN, Receiver.
August 28, 1894.

ICE - CREAM

AT THE MARLINTON HOUSE,
By MISS C. A. YEAGER.
Every Saturday Night at 8 o'clock.

PATTERSON SIMMONS,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Plasterer and Contractor.

Work done on short notice.

When they come to the door, they will find the door open.

When they come to the door, they will find the door open.

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HOME NEWS

—Notice new advertisements this week.

—The tame deer has been taken to Academy.

—Some of the teachers last week treated the examination as a comedienne and gave it up.

—Let us all take our long last fish pretty soon and pack our rods away for the winter.

—Card players will be interested to know that the word "trump" is simply "triumph" shortened.

—Married, at Green Bank, Mr. P. D. Oliver and Miss Lily Nottingham, all of this county.

—A new postoffice has been established on Elk, named Yelk, with Mr. G. L. Hannah postmaster. The name Elk was in use already and Yelk was the nearest thing to it.

—The question as to who is to teach the public school here is not settled. Miss Anna Wallace has declined to teach, though every one here had hoped to have her as a teacher.

—The fact is not generally known that at our elevation there is not a night too warm to disturb the rest of one who is in an ordinarily comfortable house. Blankets are in use the year around with us.

—A drummer struck town the other day. He avoided the hotels; fed his horse from a store box; inquired the price of a dinner at the hotel. He was told that it would cost him twenty-five cents. He decided to go without, and then it was plain that he was not a drummer at all, but the senior partner of the firm.

—The question was pertinent this week as to the color of mortar to be used in laying the brick of the public buildings being built here. The shades vary from a white to a bright red. The mortar is colored by a preparation called ponce. To some tastes this is a question of some importance.

—When a man goes to the Drom Mountain battle ground and wants a relic, his surest plan is to get a resident of that section to find with a trained eye the mark on a tree where a bullet had entered three years ago, and cut it out. The ball will be found buried eight or ten inches, probably, and will look as new as though fired from a gun yesterday.

—Mrs. Bernard McElwee and Miss Lucy Siple had a runaway accident near Dunmore, last Saturday. Mrs. McElwee had driven to the home of Miss Siple to get some flowers to decorate the church at Dunmore, as last Sunday was "Children's Day." On their return, the horse became frightened and tried to run and then kicked the cart to bits. The ladies were shaken up considerably.

—Two or three men started out on the lookout for mushrooms the other morning. They found a quantity on the commons. It was not known before that there were any edible mushrooms about us, but it seems that almost every one found is capable of becoming a part of a most delicious dish. The inexperienced cannot distinguish a mushroom from a toadstool, and as the latter is very poisonous, the "spice of danger" is added to the hunting a dinner in this manner.

—Corn is ripening very slowly, and farmers have some fear that frost will hurt it. Corn ripens in the shock to some extent but the crop this year will be left standing until the last moment. The weather is hot, dry and killing, but the nights are very comfortable. Frost is a thing of the past. The small grains are thrashing out remarkably well. Wheat is down to the roots in the level, the lowest it has ever been in the county. Grasses are about as good as usual. The prospect on the whole is good for about the usual amount of winter this winter, and no more.

—The name of the postoffice at Split Rock has been changed to Lonsdale. Lonsdale means an at a distance with the present station. Lonsdale is a pretty name and not a prettier one than this country, state. It is a literal translation of the name. The "split rock" is where the main fork of Elk river is compressed into a rocky channel about eight feet wide and so many deep, and not low enough to induce a man to try to jump it, and wide enough to let him fall at once. "Big Spring" is a local name for this country. There are a number of caves and large springs in this neighborhood.

—The second chapter of the Gray and Morgan warrant matter was read off last Saturday. The defendants Gray and Morgan were accused of stealing a mule by H. A. Yeager. Gray was committed to jail by Squire Grose and the preliminary examination of James Morgan and Whiskers was heard by Squire Cook. McClintie being absent. Price appeared for the State and Snyder and McNeil for the defendant; the evidence showed that Morgan rode the mule to Virginia under Gray's direction for whom Morgan was working, carrying mail. Frank Anderson as special constable had arrested Morgan in Virginia. The evidence was that Morgan had jumped out of the "gable window" of the house and had taken to the woods and been run down by Anderson, who is a member of the foot ball club. The justice discharged the prisoner from custody under the warrant. Morgan will remain as a witness against Gray. Morgan is quite a character; has been a sailor most of his life and the sea air still hangs about him. His straightforward testimony is his own behalf told strong for his favor.

—A great part of this county has for its railway station Millboro Depot, Virginia. It is very strange, too, that the people patronize the depot, when they pass the Hot Springs, which is ten miles nearer and on this side of the Warm Springs Mountain, the most formidable barrier of the country. The secret of the whole matter is that Mr. S. L. Talley, the agent at Millboro, is the most accommodating agent ever in a railway depot, and he looks after the interests of his friends so far off so well, and is so careful of small consignments that it is always more satisfactory to have goods sent to his depot. There could be no greater compliment paid to a man than the sight of those innumerable white covered wagons which continue their trips over the Warm Spring Mountain, because of a good agent.

—A horse trading incident is the common property of this country. A well known trader had a horse which he would sell. The horse would then invariably lie down and refuse to get up. The buyer would then "sue bargain" and pay some money to get out. This man met our friend Roland Price, when he was first starting out. Now Price is the most innocent looking man in the world but what he does not know about horses is hard to learn. He asked for the truck horse and when it tried lying down, it received such a dose of the spur and whip that it recovered speedily. The buyer was hit and the horse was bought back at a considerable advance.

The Marvelous.

A local hunter on taking Winchester rifle in hand the other day was surprised to see about an ounce of lead things tumble out along with a very lively worm. It was quite evident that the grub had eaten up the cartridge ball. The only explanation seemed to be that the grub had fallen into the barrel as it leaned against the wall, and being in a hole had tried to bore its way out. It had attacked the lead as that offered the least resistance.

A man, who for modesty's sake should be anonymous, made the phenom enal score of 40 at the bowling alley the other day. Shearer's score of 42 as yet remains invincible.

An aged citizen said the other day that falow candles did not give as good light as they once did, when lamps were unknown.

Big money is getting very plentiful but small change is not to be had at any price. There is no trouble nowadays of going through life on a ten dollar bill as a voucher of your good intentions of paying.

Church Notes.

A considerable congregation gathered to hear Bishop Peterkin preach, but as he did not arrive, they went away disappointed.

The Children's Endeavor Society had an interesting meeting last Sunday evening, with Mr. W. A. Brewster, leader. The Society is in a flourishing condition and a special effort will be made to make it an attractive series of services during the winter months, when the evenings are long. It has been found impracticable to have the Sunday School conducted through the winter, in the country, but as organization of this character will meet the requirements exactly. It would be well to have churches in every neighborhood in the county, so that there might be a longer

Personal.

Deputy Sheriff, R. K. Burns, will make his future headquarters at Marlinton.

Miss Jessie Benick, of Academy, is teaching at Split Rock.

Mr. R. H. Lockridge, of Huntersville, will take the law course at the Morgantown University.

Mrs. Dr. Austin and family, of Green Bank, are off to the fair.

Miss Susie Price is visiting in Greentree county.

Miss Mollie Smith will be at home this week from an extensive trip to Virginia.

Mrs. Mary Ervine, of the Warm Springs, passed through Marlinton on her return from Randolph county.

Mrs. A. N. Taylor, of William's River, and Mrs. A. S. McNeill called at this office last week. We always appreciate a visit to this sanctum, and a kind word from our friends.

Clover Creek.

Mrs. J. C. Price is convalescent she is able to move about the house.

Mrs. Howard Showalter is unwell at this writing.

Rev. Mr. Sloan has closed his series of meetings. Also Rev. McDonald. We were sorry to see them leave. Mr. Sloan organized two churches while here: one at Driftwood and one at Linwood. There were 18 conversions at Split Rock; 22 members in all. Driftwood has several members and we hope to be able to build a church.

Mr. Elwood Dille passed on his way to his farm on Elk accompanied by Mr. S. B. Hannah.

The cattle men and the sheep buyers are making their appearance, but only offer 2½ wheat. The Baltimore market quote 60 lb lambs at \$5.37½ per hundred. The sheep buyers must think that we are "know-nothings."

Rev. Underwood preached at this place last night on his return from Conference. John Sheets and wife and A. Hamilton have gone to Highland to see their sister Mrs. Eleanor Hiner, who is sick and not expected to live.

The thrashing-machine is among us. Dr. Little had a fine crop. Mr. Meeks had 135 bushels of wheat.

Just as expected gold found a gain in this part.

Blackberry picking is still the order of the day; what would we have done without them.

INQUIRER.

Dunmore.

Fine weather, a little dry.

Keep your eye on the Indicator, the gobbler's head flew off this week, may they live long and happy, and may their trouble be all little ones!

The "Children's day" at our place was largely attended and a general good time throughout. The church was beautifully decorated, and the music well rendered. Bro. Potter is about as content as John L. Lo, and always pleases the children.

A large congregation gathered at Clover Creek to hear Bishop Peterkin, but for some reason he failed to come.

Brown Yeager, Esq., passed through town with his Winchester. He says he will bring in the railroad or a buck.

John Peters, Esq., and family, of Rouceverte, Sam Jones, of Doe Hill, Miss Phoebe Jones, daughter of Senator C. P. Jones, John Whitlaw of Highland, and Joe and George Taylor, of Rockingham, were here.

Miss Josie L. Walker, of Lynchburg, Va., will teach the Dunmore school eight months.

Rev. Levi Beverage had a fine horse to rear up, fall back, and kill itself as dead as a 2 o'clock at night.

Mrs. Mollie McElwee and Miss Lucy Siple had a runoff, upset, and got badly done up. Dr. Little is waiting on Mrs. McElwee, and she is doing well at this time.

BOX ELDER.

Huntersville.

Miss Ida Doyle of Valley Centre is visiting her brother Jas. H. Doyle at this place.

Mrs. Eliza Thresher and Miss Mary L. McNeil are visiting friends here this week.

Miss Bettie Lowry of Brown's Creek, who has been sick all summer is now ready to say we better.

Dr. Harry Deard is at home.

No.

Take care for job work!

Isabella.

Dry weather at present and the Autumn breeze can be felt.

Miss Ida R. Hill has gone to Nicholas county to visit friends and relatives.

Mr. Richard Bruffey, of Nicholas county, is visiting with friends in this locality.

S. A. McCarty's threshing machine may be heard in the valley and on the hills, as it threshes out the golden grain. The wheat crop in this vicinity only produced a moderate yield.

School begins to day at the Lobe School house, with Mr. T. M. McCarty as teacher. He is a good teacher, as scholars will soon find out.

Miss Maggie Eagle left last Saturday to teach school at the Hayes school house on Boggs's Run. Her school commences to day.

Mrs. J. B. Vaughn has two radishes raised in her garden, one of which is 22½ inches in length and 9½ inches in circumference and weighs four pounds. The other is 17½ inches long and has an average circumference of 11 11-24 inches for the first ten inches of its length and weighs 4½ pounds.

W. Va. REVER.

Green Bank.

J. B. Bradshaw was in this vicinity last week and bought Dr. J. P. Mooman's fat cattle.

Sam Ralston, of Virginia, was in our village last week on legal business. Also, George Smith.

J. H. Hevener, of Hightown, Va., was here last week.

On the sick list: Miss Mollie Liller, typhoid fever. Four cases of diphtheria and one of indigestion, but all are doing well under the skillful treatment of Dr. Little.

Professor J. E. Wamsley, principal of the M. & P. A. at Hillsboro, was in our neighborhood drumming for his school.

Ezra Woodruff will teach the Wamsley school on Back Alley this winter. He is a good teacher.

E. H. Patterson, of Marlinton, is in town.

L. J. B. Dyack, of Travelers' Rest, and Andy Geiger, of Driftwood, passed through town Monday.

Samuel Cooper started a drove of 250 lambs for the eastern market on the 3rd inst.

J. H. Curry says he thinks of going to Rouceverte in the near future to have his finger amputated.

SOAP STICK.

Buckeye.

Rain is badly needed and farmers say "the springs are lower than have been known for some time."

Corn crops are good considering the dry weather.

The farmers are making preparation for sowing wheat.

Preaching at the upper church on Swage Sept. 10 by Rev. Sharp pastor of the M. E. church.

Morgan Grose and wife left for Bath Co. last week where he was raised. Mr. Grose has been working for quite a while for Mr. E. E. Overholt.

Mr. Killenworth is building a large barn for Mr. Hunt McClintie at Beaver Dam and it is almost completed.

Miss Inez Adkins and two of Mr. Geo. Miller's children have diphtheria. They are now improving, and the attentive physicians are Dr. Wallace and Dr. Cunningham. Mrs. Jane Kinison, who has been ill for sometime is now improving.

New cases of diphtheria have been recently reported.

KINDERGARTEN.

Charles Peyton, a colored switchman in the Chesapeake and Ohio yards at Huntington, met with a horrible death. He went between two cars to make coupling and did not notice a bolt that had become loose and projected out, and it went entirely through his head. He hung suspended while the train moved two car lengths before he was discovered. Death was instantaneous. —*Rockcastle News.*

Dr. F. D. Barlow, of Kelay, Pocahontas county, spent several days in Beverly as a guest of his uncle, A. D. Barlow, since our last issue. He was on his way to Baltimore to attend medical lectures. —*Rockcastle Enterprise.*

The man who said the tariff will be passed by Jones' Ark is coming pretty soon to a painful end, carefully guarded by attendants.

Frost.

Quite dry and smoky. Threshing is the order of the day. Considering frost and drought, grain is better than expected.

Pocahontas county reminds me as needing those men for whom John Wesley asked, "Give me one hundred preachers who fear nothing but sin and desire nothing but God, and I care not a straw whether they be clergymen or laymen." That is what is needed to restore the tranquility of our county.

J. C. Harper and wife are up on a visit.

About twenty young people enjoyed the supper party and ice cream social Mrs. E. M. Hannah's last Saturday evening. We thank her for her kind hospitality.

Uncle Billy Gibson and wife of Elk are visiting here.

Rev. S. C. Morgan Mr. McMillon passed through town on Sunday their return from Circleville.

Rev. Fultz preaches next Sunday Trinity at 10:30 a. m. At New Hope at 3 p. m., and again at Trinity at 7:30 p. m.

A question to be answered through the TIMES: Does the Bible say anything about a second life on earth and judgment on the last day? If any one wants to express his opinion we will be glad hear from him.

Rev. Potter preached a unique, and interesting sermon at Mt. Vernon last Sunday night.

The dogmas of many persons of this part upon the court-house affair are that all parties ought to re-unite and move off in harmony.

Preaching at Trinity Church to-night (Monday) by Rev. D. C. Hedrick.

We wish to see Pocahontas lift her head; put on her coat of many colors; and may she retrocede and become as she was some years ago, and become valiant again.

ADDITION.

Dille's Mill.

"Lives of great men all remind us, we can make our lives sublime, and departing leave behind us, foot-prints on the sands of time." Thus it is with the TIMES; it is making a deep impression on the minds of its readers, which is success. It is a welcome visitor to many homes, especially in it is welcomed by those who have removed from the county. They look for it as they do a letter from home.

(NOTE. There is a "set up" feeling in this office since the mail came in and this correspondent's salary has been raised.—Ed.)

News is scarce in this part.

Dry weather seems to be the great complaint; some have to carry water more than a mile, yet we have much to be thankful for, as the health of the community is good at the present writing.

Rev. C. M. Sarver preached a very interesting sermon at Bethel the 2nd; and O. B. Sharp at Mt. Zion.

Miss Florence Hively had the misfortune of losing her horse while attending the examination, got badly kicked while in the stable at Mr. Levi Gay's, and had to be shot. Quite a loss to the lady. She purchased another horse from Mr. Gay.

Miss Bettie Dille and F. R. Malachuk are off to the fair.

Senator Hill is said to be collecting scrap-iron and broken glass for another boom.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I will on the 28th day of September, 1894, proceed to sell on the farm of Alan Galford to the highest bidder, all of the personal property belonging to the estate of Jno. Galford, deceased, to wit:

2 Horses, 1 Saddle, 1 Wagon, 1 Cow, some yearling Cattle, about 70 head of Sheep, 1 wagon and harness, some other property not listed.

All sums under five dollars cash in hand, and all sums over that, twelve months time will be given, purchaser giving bond with approval of security. J. W. OLIVER, Sept. 3, 1894. Administrator.

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on my lands on Hill's Creek, adjoining the lands of F. Henry, R. W. Hill and others either by hunting, taking fruit of any kind, walking, or driving through, or by leaving down horses without permission.

JOHN O. HILL.

FISH OUT OF WATER.

CARRS WHERE DESTINY OF THE DEEP SHOWED FIGHT.

Boaters Menaced by Showers of Garfish—A Yacht Bombaraded by Pompano—A Tarpon Leaped Over the Wall.

A FISH out of water is naturally at a disadvantage, but, curiously enough, they often accomplish some very aggressive acts when leaving their natural element. Perhaps one of the most remarkable instances was related to me by a naturalist who had traveled extensively in the islands of the South Pacific Ocean. The great reefs which extend away over this region are very shallow, and covered with acres of rich coral, and other corals, which grow in such a manner that paths and lanes are left, calling to mind the streets of a city. In these byways grow sea fans and plumes (brown), some lavender, others yellow, brown and many tints, which, with the gorgeously colored fishes that swim in and out, add to the beauty of the scene and carry out the idea of a garden, as the fishes resemble the birds and the corals and plumes can well be compared to the trees of a terrestrial forest.

In the coral are found many beautiful shells that are valued by collectors, and in their side there has grown up a large and important industry. The collectors are the natives, who in parties wander over the vast shoals with baskets slung over their shoulders, tripping over the coral in search of shells, which are kept until the trading schooners come round.



KNOCKED DOWN BY A FLYING GUNFISH.

The water on the reef where the natives wade has an average depth of three or four feet, and is famous for the number and variety of fishes found there. Among them is a long, slender fish called the gar, attaining a length of three feet, with a sharp pointed bill armed with fine teeth, that is feared by the natives more than sharks. This would be difficult to understand by those not familiar with their habits. The garfish live entirely upon the surface, generally lying in schools so near that they are conspicuous objects from above. Whether the gar sleeps at the surface is not known; in any event they are easily startled, and will suddenly bound from the water and go darting away like a flying arrow, entering the water only to bound away like a ball fired from a cannon that glances from the water a number of times before it finally strikes.



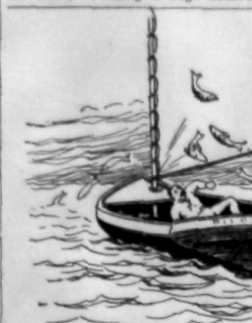
NATURALIST MENACED BY A SHOWER OF GARFISH.

In this singular habit, and my informant, continue the danger. The fight is wild and made in heat, consequently it is without aim and just as liable to strike a man as not. This is what has occurred on various occasions, and the incident in question was remarkable from the narrow escape, and from the fact that the man and fishes appeared to the observer like flames.

A naturalist had engaged a dozen natives who were wading along the reef, following to a boat. They were after crabs of various sizes, and he had given them a small party, ready to assist the specimens. The natives brought him a broken coconut. There were green glass bottles on the reef, and he had to take care of them.

enormous size, others with coiling arms and swimming tentacles, delicate branches of coral, some like the rose, others in delicate tints. Occasionally a native would bring in a large holothurian resembling a cucumber, but the specimens most desired were the shells that lived in among the roots of the branch coral—shells that had a most wonderful lustre and were a rich orange line and known to the world as the orange oyster. These were very rare, one kind being valued at \$100.

In searching for the oysters the men waded along, occasionally dipping beneath the surface, peering under the coral, or lifting a huge branch



YACHT BOMBARDED BY POMFANO.

above the water so that a companion could examine it, and pick out the various treasures in demand by the naturalist. When the coral was fully inspected it was thrown aside. This act would create a splash that would reverberate over the water in a singular way. The natives were scattered about, covering an area of perhaps two acres, each man industriously engaged in filling his flat basket or poking into the coral with the iron-pointed stick they carried. Suddenly one of the collectors threw into the water an exceptionally large piece of coral. It happened that a school of large garfishes were lying near, and, alarmed at the loud noise, they darted away like so many arrows from their bow, directly in the direction of four or five men. The native who started them into action raised a shout, which the others heard just in time to turn and see the living darts coming at them. They fully realized the danger, so serious accidents had occurred in the past from contact with them.

On came the gar, four or five of them, gaining momentum at every bound, and in a few seconds they were on the party. The naturalist in the boat dropped behind the gunwales, while his companion was struck on the cap, the fish glancing off. The natives held up their flat baskets as shields and secured two in this way; still another, using his stick very skillfully as a sword, dodged a third fish and struck it down, securing it. It was a narrow escape for all concerned, and very suggestive of the dangers venturing from seemingly harmless fishes.

In his "Voyage of the Challenger" Moseley, the naturalist, mentions that an officer was struck by one of these gar, the bill of the fish hitting his thigh cap, knocking it off. He also learned that accidents were common among the natives, fatal wounds often being made by the gar.

In the Gulf of Mexico two gar were found, one about a foot in length, with two long bills, the other having a short upper and a long lower bill.

the garfish, lives at the surface. It is a gorgeously colored creature, looking like some fairy bird of insect. Its head is covered in a hard armor, in which lies the danger from them. When alarmed the fish leaves the water, though more completely than does the gar, spreads its enormous side fins and literally soars away. Its flight is more or less blind and curious accidents have been the result.

On one occasion a fishing schooner was sailing near the Barbadoes, and but one man, and he at the helm, was on deck. The rounding of the vessel and the shaking of the masts brought the skipper from below, when,



to his amazement, he found the helmsman lying senseless, with a bruise on his forehead, and, in the lee scuppers, wriggling about, a large gunnard. The fish in flying along had been caught by the wind and struck the man fairly in the forehead with such force as to knock him senseless. Similar instances have been recorded, and a blow from the armored head of such a fish is not at all a joke.

The gunnards are found in large schools in the Barbadoes, and constitute an important item of food among the natives. Some years ago a friend of the writer was cruising in a boat in South Florida, when, coming to a shallow lagoon, they put in. Finally they noticed they were running a large school of fishes that, finding themselves cornered, turned, the individuals leaving the water in every direction and in such numbers that the sailors were obliged to throw themselves upon the deck to avoid the bombardment. As it was several of them were struck violent blows, while



A TARPON LEAPED OVER THE WALL.

a dozen or more of the fish dashed at the sails and fell upon the decks.

A still more remarkable incident was once witnessed by the writer on a Southern reef. A sudden commotion in the water attracted my attention, and running across the reef and into the water, I found myself in the midst of a piscatorial pandemonium. Large fishes, three feet in length, were hurling themselves from the water in every direction, evidently gone mad from excitement. The beach for several feet was lined with a bank of cardines, which the larger fish had driven in, and seemed determined to drive out upon the dry sand. The larger fish dashed into them like furies, leaping several feet into the air, making the water boil as if in a heated caldron, and showing that the greatest excitement possessed them. The noise and commotion attracted the attention of gulls and pelicans, that hovered about, preying upon the small fry and adding to the confusion and excitement.

I waded out into the struggling mass of animation to discover if my presence would be noticed, and was soon satisfied that distraction was the better part of valor. The fish were running to and fro at such a rapid rate of speed that there was no place to be struck by them, while their sharp spines and fins were weapons not to be despised. For half an hour this warfare kept up, dying away to recommence in some other place, where the aerial flight of fish would be repeated.

One of the most remarkable reports among fish of large size in the tarpon, or silver fish of the Atlantic coast, one of the most magnificent of game fishes, that attains a length of six or seven feet and a weight of 200 pounds.

The movements are extremely rapid, dashing through the water like a beam of light, the resemblance intensifies by the silvery covering of the enormous scales, which resemble newly minted silver dollars more than any thing else. There is something singularly impressive in these fishes, a monster that I came upon suddenly lying in very shallow water gave me something akin to back fever. In any event, my astonishment and confusion lasted so long that the fish escaped.

At certain seasons in the year the St. John's River in Florida abounds in the tarpon, and some extraordinary jumping is to be witnessed. When suddenly alarmed the fish will leap into the air in any direction that it may be headed. Thus it happens they have landed in boats towed by steamers. But the most extraordinary exhibition was seen one day as a Jacksonville steamer was going down the river, bound for Fernandina. A gentleman was sitting on the upper deck, tipped back comfortably against the pilot-house. He was probably drinking in the beauties of the Florida climate in the winter and its semitropical features when suddenly there came a flash, a gleam of white and silver, a glimpse of big, black eyes, and a monster fish, poised in the air, and then a big tarpon fell fairly into the lap of the thinker, who with it rolled to the deck, a very much astonished and demoralized man. The tarpon had evidently been swimming toward the steamer, and alarmed at the noise had darted ahead, rising at least ten feet in the air, then shooting ahead at least six feet, to land in this curious fashion. Many more incidents could be related illustrative of the encounters that have occurred between man and fish in the element of the former.—San Francisco Call.

Largest Gun Ever Built in America.

The first thirteen-inch high-powered rifled gun completed in this country was recently tried at the naval ordnance proving-ground, near Washington. It is the largest modern gun which has been built in this country, and its trial, says Harper's Weekly, was a complete success.



HIGHEST GUN EVER BUILT IN AMERICA.

The gun and mount were built at the Washington Navy Yard Ordnance Works in less than a year, and were set up at the proving-ground to be tested by the actual firing of a service charge and projectile. The mount weighing about thirty-one tons, was easily transported to the proving-ground and put in place; but the moving of a thirteen-inch gun, weighing 60½ tons, was a more delicate matter. The gun was put on two car trucks of four wheels each, connected by a long tie-rod, so that the distance between the trucks was about thirty feet. This length between trucks was fixed so that in running the gun upon the barge which was to take it to the proving-ground, its weight would be evenly brought upon the barge. On arrival at the proving-ground it was hauled ashore, and the right-ton crane picked it up and safely placed it in its position on its mount. The gun was fired with full service charge and projectile, and worked perfectly on its mount without a break.

Mrs. Cleveland's Dog.

Miss Elizabeth Strong, of New York, is an artistic painter of dogs, depicting on canvas the canine pets of wealthy patrons. In a recent interview with a Recorder representative she said:

"That picture on the wall is a portrait which I painted of Mrs. Cleveland's Kay. She loaned him to me for six months, and he was a beautiful model, and I made many studies of him. He was a good-natured old fellow, but not a particularly good model. I used to have to spend so much time in getting him quiet, and at last I had to keep a girl all the time to entertain him while I painted. I used to take him outside on the grass and coax him to lie down in the shade. Then I would get his attendant to sit



MRS. CLEVELAND'S DOG.

in front of him and play with a ball or some toy, which would attract his attention without making him move much. It is just exactly as if I was painting a child. That dog had to be amused and petted, coaxed or else he would run away.

Benjamin has presented all the school children of Philadelphia with china cups bearing the portrait of the Emperor of Germany as a memento of his majesty's recent visit.

MIDNIGHT SONG.

The star that in the midnight sky
Shines brightly when the storm is nigh;
To guide the sailor home;
That gleams light on gloom can't shine
Than heavenly beams in her—
The little star I love.

Star of my heart, O dreaming star,
From lulling sleep arise!
Shed one soft ray
To bless my lay
Before the darkness dies.

The rose that in the night wind weeps
So faintly and so pure;
'Tis fit to charm a swain's gaze,
A hermit's glance to lure.
O not more fair is that white rose
In spotless grace divine,
Than is the last whose bloom knows
The love that turns to mine.

Rose of my heart, O rare, white Rose,
In song my love I pour!
O come and rest
Upon my breast
White Rose that I adore.

—Samuel M. Peck, in Atlanta Journal.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The burglar's friend—His faithful Jimmy.
A host in himself—Tue cannibal who devours his entertainer.—Grip.
The good measure of the vegetable peddler always appears at the top.—Pack.
One of the most striking things you can place in a parlor is a clock.—Hartford Journal.

When you lose the power to enjoy yourself, people no longer like you.—Athenian Globe.

"He has no more influence," said a Hartford wit, "than 'pin' in pneumonia."—Hartford Courant.

Many people would be more truthful but for their unconquerable desire to talk.—Athenian Globe.

We dream great things of to-morrow; but all ever becomes is another yesterday.—Athenian Globe.

The only objectionable feature about the violet is that so many people write poetry about it.—Athenian Globe.

Some men have such confidence in their ability that they would start a sun-umbrella business in London.—Pack.

There would be no great objection to the anarchist if his exploded bombs were only as harmless as his exploded theories.—Washington Star.

There's nothing like the world's
For to make a fellow here;
For he thinks that about the world,
But fails out that he is here.

Passenger—"I say, conductor, there's an old gentleman falling off the 'bus." Conductor—"That's all right; he's paid his fare."—Pearson's Weekly.

"Are you sure Miss Oldtime keeps up the study of ancient history?" Madge—"Oh, dear me, yes. I saw her reading in her diary to-day."—Inter-Ocean.

"Are there any more jury-men who have a prejudice against you?" inquired the lawyer. "No, sah, de jury am all right, but I want to challenge the judge."—The Green Day.

La Fiancee—"I am awfully sorry, Jack, but those roses you sent me don't make my gown." La Fiancee (who paid \$2 a dozen)—"Can't you change your gown, dear?"—Vogue.

Author—"I am troubled with insomnia. I'm awake at night, hour after hour, thinking about my literary work." Friend—"Why don't you get up and read portions of it?"—Brooklyn Life.

"If, as the Bible says, 'all flesh is grass,'" said the star boarder at the breakfast table yesterday, "this steak must be the kind of stuff those tough Mexican hammocks are made of."—Philadelphia Record.

Joe—"Miss Fife gives her age as twenty-nine, but she means thirty." Ben—"Then why don't she say thirty?" Joe—"Oh, that's the way mar-chants mark their goods, nowadays."—Kate Field's Washington.

Duel Up to Date: "I challenge you to a duel." "Accepted." "Your choice of weapons—dagger or pistol?" "Neither. Winter season of Mount Blanc—rotten rope—three-foot distance."—Fliegende Blätter.

"I don't know whether I like those pictures or not," said the young woman. "They seem rather indistinct." "But you must remember, madame," said the wily photographer, "that your face is not at all plain."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I need a new umbrella, and I'm going to buy one," declared Mrs. McBride. "Let me give you a piece of advice about buying umbrellas," added her husband. "Never buy on a rainy day." "I'd like to know why not?" "Because they are always up them."—Detroit Free Press.

"Dear," asked Mrs. Wickmore, looking up from her paper, "what does this paper mean by calling me the superlative woman?" "What is the superlative woman?" "In our engagement ring," answered Mrs. Wickmore, "the superlative woman was your younger sister."—Indianapolis Journal.

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The more sober Republicans are beginning to think that even Huntington's barrel will not defeat Alden. — *Fairmont Index*.

The Oates crop in Alabama was not a failure.

Barbour county sent a full delegation to the Senatorial Conventions at Buckhannon last week. You may take the "full" in this case in any light you may see fit.—*Phillip Republican.*

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